ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 6—NO 51. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1855. WHOLE NO. 301.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

——*ALSO*——

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of

Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Asuperb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.

General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1854.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

New Goods! New Goods!

JAMES M. BLAIR

IS now opening a large and elegant assortment of SPRING GOODS, suited to every class of customers. He would respectfully request the

Ladies

to call, before making their summer selections, and would particularly invite their attention to his beautiful silk tissues, berages, muslins, ginghams, &c.

THE GENTLEMEN

will find it to their advantage to examine his varied styles of *Ready Made Clothing*—coats, pants and vests; his summer dress goods, drab'detes, Italian cloths, linens, drills, and vestings. Also, his

HATS,

Silk, Panama, chip, straw, and leghorn.

His fine SHOES, BOOTS, & GAITERS, will compete with any ever before offered in this market. His large assortment of

SADDLERY

has been selected with unusual care.—All cheap for cash. All he asks is a call, for he feels assured every one must be pleased, both with his goods and prices. He WILL sell, as his motto is, "quick sales and short profits."

His friends will remember that he takes all kinds of country produce, at the highest prices—chickens, turkeys, ducks, butter, eggs, &c. April 12—tf

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st. 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent " " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞ The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, May 1, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS Separately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (*name the class*) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard*) will be received at this office until noon on the eighth day of June next for furnishing, at the several navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in the following classes, and which are particularly described in printed schedules, which will be furnished upon application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, or by the bureau, for any or all the yards.

In case bidders desire the commandants or navy agents to send them schedules by mail, it will be necessary, in order to insure their transmission, that they should enclose in their application postage stamps, as the law requires all postage to be prepaid.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form here-prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; no bid will be considered which shall be received *after* the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus: "*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.")*

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

All bids which may be opened before the proper time, in consequence of their not being endorsed as above, will be returned to the bidders.

FORM OF OFFER.

(*Here date the offer.*)

I, (*here insert the name,*) of (*name the town,*) in the State of (*name the State,*) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (*date of advertisement.*) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No (*name the class.*) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard.*) according to said schedule, viz: (*here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price, and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,*) amounting to (*here write the amount in words.*)

I propose as my agent, (*here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,* for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and, should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy agent at (*name the agency,*) for signatures and certificate.

(*Here the bidder to sign his name.*)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, [*name of guarantor.*] of (*name the town*) and State of [*name the State.*) and (*name of second guarantors, &c.*) hereby undertake that the above-named, [*name the bidder or bidders*] will, if his [or their] offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice, through the post office, of the acceptance of his [or their] offers before mentioned.

Witness:

[*Signature of guarantors.*]

I certify that the above-named [*here name the guarantors*] are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.

[Signature.]

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1.—Bricks.
2.—Stone.
3.—Yellow-pine timber.
6.—Spruce, hemlock, or pine.
7.—Lime.
8.—Cement.
9.—Gravel and sand.
10.—Slate.
11.—Iron.
12.—Steel.
14.—Files.
15.—Paints, oils, and glass.
16.—Ship chandlery.
17.—Hardware.
18.—Stationery.
19.—Wood.
20.—Hay.
21.—Provender.
22.—Charcoal
23.—Iron castings.
24.—Removing ledge.
25.—Constructing sewer.

FOR BOSTON.

Class No. 1.—Bricks.
2.—Stone.
3.—Yellow-pine timber.
4.— " " lumber.
5.—Oak and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6.—White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7.—Lime and hair.
8.—Cement.
9.—Gravel and sand.
10.—Slate.
11.—Iron, iron spikes, and nails.
12.—Steel.
14.—Files.
15.—Paints, oils, and glass.
16.—Ship chandlery.
17.—Hardware.
18.—Stationary.
20.—Hay and straw.
21.—Provender.
22.—Charcoal.
23.—Packing.
25.—Iron castings.
26.—Pumping engine & pumps for dry dock.
27.—Steam engine for ropewalk

NEW YORK.

Class No. 1.—Bricks.
2.—Stone.
3.—Yellow-pine timber.
4.— " " lumber.
5.—Oak and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6.—White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7.—Lime and hair.
8.—Cement.
9.—Gravel and Sand.
10.—Slate.
11.—Iron, iron spikes, and nails.
12.—Steel.
14.—Files.
15.—Paints, oils, and glass.
16.—Ship chandlery.
17.—Hardware.
18.—Stationery.
19.—Fire wood.
20.—Hay and straw.
21.—Provender.
22.—Charcoal.
23.—Belting, packing, and hose.
24.—Copper and composition nails.
25.—Iron work and iron castings.
26.—Machinery and tools.
27.—Fire engine and appurtenances.
28.—Iron roofing, &c.
29.—Gunner's house, Ellis island, complete.
30.—Gun carriage shed, of iron.
31.—Oakum shop of iron.

FOR PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

Class No. 4.—Yellow pine lumber.
5.—Oak and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6.—White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7.—Line and hair.
11.—Iron, iron spikes, and nails.
12.—Steel.
14.—Files.
15.—Paints, oils, and glass.
16.—Ship chandlery.
17.—Hardware.
18.—Stationery.
19.—Fire wood.
20.—Hay and straw.
21.—Provender.
22.—Charcoal.
23.—Belting, packing, and hose.
24.—Copper and composition nails.
25.—Iron castings.
26.—Machinery, &c.

The schedule will state the times within which articles and materials will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and carting, to the place where used, within the navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof, and other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufactures. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the department.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed 'miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commandant may require*, such increase however, not to exceed one-third of the quantities stated, [and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice.] during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856; and whether the quanties reqpired be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yards for plans, specifications or samples, and a further description of the articles. Contractors for classes headed "miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved ruretiesin the full amount of contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the department. On classes headed "miscellaneous" to be delivered as required, during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly, on the first of January, April, July, and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, the balance [eighty per cent,] will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price herein agreed upon as the price to be paid for the articles in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a navy agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named for the completion of the works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, 25 per cent.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

May 17, 1855. 299—4w.

FOR FORT MIFFLIN.

Class No. 1. Bricks.
2. Stone.
3. Yellow-pine lumber.
5. Oak, and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6. White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7. Lime and hair.
9. Gravel and sand.
10. Slate.
11. Iron, iron spikes and nails.
16. Ship chandlery.

FOR ASYLUM.

Class No. 1. Clothing.
2. Hats, boots, shoes, &c.
3. Provisions.
4. Groceries.
5. Dry Goods.
6. Bread, &c.
7. Tobacco.
8. Chandlery.
9. Hardware.
10. Iron and nails.
11. Paints, oils, and glass.
12. Files.
13. Lumber.
14. Provender.
15. Fire Wood.
16. Charcoal.
16. Stationery.

FOR WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks.
2. Stone.
3. Yellow-pine timber.
5. Oak and hard-wood timber.
6. White-pine timber and lumber.
7. Lime and hair.
9. Gravel and sand.
11. Iron, iron spikes and nails.
12. Steel.
13. Pig iron.
14. Files.
15. Paints, oils, and glass.
16. Ship chandlery.
17. Hardware.
18. Stationery.
20. Hay and straw.
21. Provender.
22. Charcoal.
23. Belting and packing.
24. Copper and composition nails.
25. Iron castings.
26. Machinery and tools.
Steam engine for dry dock.

FOR PENSACOLA.

Class No. 1. Bricks.
2. Stone.
3. Yellow-pine timber.
4. Yellow-pine lumber.
5. Oak and hard-wood timber
6. White-pine and juniper timber and lumber
7. Lime.
8. Cement.
9. Sand.
10. Slate.
11. Iron, iron spikes and nails.
12. Steel.
Building of magazine keeper's house.
14. Files.
15. Paints, oil, and glass.
16. Ship chandlery.
17. Hardware.
18. Stationery.
20. Hay and straw.
21. Provender.
22. Charcoal.
23. Belting, packing, and hose.

NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK.

Class No. 1. Bricks.
2. Stone.
3. Yellow-pine timber.
4. Yellow-pine lumber.
5. Oak and hard-wood timber

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

2.000 lbs. Eastern Nails, at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 14, 1854.

Religious Aspect of Know Nothingism.

To the lovers of well-regulated civil and religious liberty there is something appalling in the progress of this new party. We stand aghast at the bare possibility of its getting control of the government, for if its action in the Massachusetts Legislature is any index to its probable action in the halls of Congress, we may look for deeds of blood and treachery not unworthy of the Spanish Inquisition. Knowing from sad experience that it was dangerous to blend Church and State—politics and religion—together, our forefathers wisely ignored an established church—left truth and error to combat upon an open field—and in the Constitution guarantied to all the right to worship God as suited them best; or not worship him at all, if they saw proper. Since that time, politics and religion have been kept distinct, and the political parties of the country have been content to battle for the supremacy upon strictly political issues. But a "change has come o'er the spirit of our dream," and one that may well awaken the keenest anxiety in the breast of the patriot and Christian.—Scarcely three-quarters of a century have elapsed since the adoption of the Constitution ere a party springs up, appealing to the worst prejudices and most violent passions to change the whole feature of our government. Its avowed aim is to crush the power of Catholicism, and raise the Protestant church triumphant o'er its ruins—but, as we will show, this is all a masked lie. In my judgment, the Know Nothing party is but a band of wily assassins, marching forward, onward, under the assumed garb of a religious politico patriotism, with drawn daggers, to strike a deadly blow at the Union, the Constitution and the rights of the South. Look at its composition, and then tell me if its loud protestations in favor of State rights, purification of the ballot-box and of the church, do not sound in your ears just like the Devil preaching to a saint. Its stronghold is in the abolition, whig, free-soil, and infidel States—we say infidel, for it is well known that the theology of New England is unsound.—Now, for a section of this Union where men deny the obligation of an oath to support the Constitution, and where atheism, infidelity, socialism, and every other religious error flourishes, to raise up and avow their object to be the preservation of the Union and the purification of the church, is sheer impudence and hyprocrisy. This order has too much of the leaven of political parties in its composition to be sound either in its religion or politics; hence our people should shun it. The whigs, free-soilers and abolitionists have each and all been striving for many years to get control of the country and shape its policy—the whig, to engraft upon it a protective tariff and national bank—the abolitionist, to abolish slavery or dissolve the Union—and so with the free-soiler.—But time and again have they been defeated, and so utterly were they routed by the democratic party in the last campaign, that they despaired of ever achieving the victory under old names and issues. Hence they fraternized—set to work to found a party, with a new name and new issues, in order to win over the masses from their instinctive adherence to the democratic party. And lo! thence came the know-nothings, made up of the defeated and disaffected of all parties—with all religions, and oftener none at all; and appealing to the low down feelings of "Native Americans and Protestants." Is it not plain that this order has been founded for political purposes—and that its avowed principles are mere *vote-traps?* Its grand aim is to defeat the democratic party, and to do that it would seduce Americans into a violation of constitutional campacts, and cajole Protestants into forgetfulness of the Catholic principles of their master. What base deception and damnable hyprocrisy. Can the South find safety in its embrace?—Do not visions of discord and civil war rush upon her sight, in view of the triumph of know-nothingism.

Can Protestants consent to forsake the Bible, the agency of the Holy Spirit, the pulpit and prayer-book, and undertake to crush the Catholics by power of law? Is it not an insult to God for them to do so? Does God require his church to be propagated by legislative edict? Not at all. What denomination, then, of Christians will sanction the religious feature of know-nothingism? The Baptist? surely not; they have suffered persecution enough in Europe and America to fill them with the milk of religious freedom. The Methodist? oh no; they cannot have forgotten the early struggles and persecutions of Methodism—how its ministers, with hymn-book in pocket and saddle-bags on their arms, wandered from place to place, a despised and persecuted race. The Presbyterians? God forbid; their history is sufficiently dark with persecutions already.

So repugnant is know-nothingism to Protestantism, that they ought not and cannot agree. It is revolting to every Christian of a liberal mind, and must meet with a hearty condemnation.—More anon.—*Anderson Gazette.*

A Big One.—A baby arrived at New Orleans a few days since, from Mississippi, nine months old, weighing sixty pounds, and in all her dimensions of corresponding gigantic size. She is on her way to Barnum's great baby show, where she is sure to take the greatest prize.

Every moment of time is a moment of mercy.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, May 31, 1855.

What Did it Cost?

The friends of the Ice Water candidate are indignant, it seems, at our exposure of his votes in the Legislature. The Spectator thinks our notice of Mr. Carmichael's vote for supplying himself at the public expense with Ice, is a very small—low—demagogueical affair, and estimates the entire expenditure at about fifty cents a day, or fifteen dollars for the whole. Suppose it was no more than that, why did not Mr. Carmichael *pay it himself?* What right had he to saddle his private expenses for luxuries upon the people? It is a pitiful excuse to say it cost but little. It is not the cost but the principle of the thing we condemn. A man who will, against law and usage, tax the people a little, would not hesitate to tax them heavily.

That the tax upon each individual in the State to meet Mr. Carmichael's ice bill while a member of the Legislature, would be exceedingly small, we readily admit—but admitting that, does not justify his vote. The Tories of the Revolution made use of a similar argument to weaken the Republican cause, when we revolted against Great Britain.—They ridiculed the idea of going to war about a tax on tea. The thing was too contemptible, said they, to fight about, and they set to work and made out estimates to show that each individual in the Colonies would have a very inconsiderable sum to pay, and that they had better submit. Their logic and their figures failed to convince our forefathers, and despising men whose only standard of right—whose only idea of principle was dollars and cents, they fought and conquered in the Revolution, against a contemptible tax on tea, but in vindication of a great and everlasting principle.

☞A very ingenious plan has been devised by the Know Nothings at the North to entrap Southern men into their order. They have established a Third Degree—called the Union Degree—which they allege will keep Abolitionists out of the order. The substance of the oath administered on taking this degree is, that you will discourage all attempts to dissolve the Union—that you will not vote for any one whom you know or believe to be in favor of a dissolution of the Union—that you will not appoint to any office any person who is in favor of dissolving the Union. Not a word is said in the oath of this new degree of the secret order about the rights of the South, and Wilson, Seward, and every Abolitionist at the North, with a few crazy exceptions, can and will come forward and take it. With very few exceptions, the principal Abolition leaders of the North declare that they are great Union men. They say that the Union shall be preserved, even tho' slavery be abolished. What security, then, have Southern men in this new degree of the Know Nothings that these pestilent fanatics will not get into and control the order? But suppose the Abolitionists are excluded from the third degree, are they not still eligible to the first and second degrees? If so, can they not control and have the benefit of the order to make war upon the South? Of all the humbugs, this is the greatest that Know Nothingism has yet put forward.

☞We observe in some of the Southern Know Nothing journals a long and elaborate letter in favor of the secret order, from the pen of Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. We do not wonder at his espousal of the new party. Its anti-slavery tendencies please him no doubt. If we mistake not Mr. Breckinridge a few years ago wrote and spoke in favor of the abolition of slavery in Kentucky. His arguments did not induce a single county in the State to vote for his destructive proposition. We confidently believe that the people of Kentucky and of the South generally will repudiate this new heresy as unanimously as they did Mr. Breckenridge's plan for the abolition of slavery.

☞We have on hand several communications, which we should be pleased to publish, could we do so without crowding out matter of more immediate interest.

☞Hon. John C. Spencer, formerly Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Treasury under Tyler, and one of the most prominent lawyers in the country, died at Albany, N. Y., on the 18th instant.

☞Accounts are received of the prevalence of malignant cholera in Kansas and among the emigrants on the steamers on the Upper Mississippi. The disease is said to be unusually virulent.

ANOTHER KNOW NOTHING FRAUD.

Every day multiplies the evidences of the Know Nothing determination to carry elections by violence where they are strong enough to do so, and by fraud where they have not the numerical force to overawe and beat down their opponents. Sworn to execute the mandates of their order, without regard to consequences legal or moral, it is not surprising that they should be so often compelled to resort to disreputable tricks and contrivances to carry their point—but it is surprising that they should practise their tricks so clumsily as to be detected in almost every instance, with very little trouble.

The latest and lamest of all these tricks is one which the Spectator a short time since gave to the world. That paper, in an article entitled "Clingman on Foreigners, Roman Catholics, &c." gives several extracts from Mr. Clingman's speeches of Jan. 6th, 1845, and March 7th, 1844, to show that at that time he occupied ground favorable to the Know Nothing party, and the Editor exclaims with great fervor—

"Was there ever a more emphatic declaration in favor of the patriotic principles of Americans ruling America? But the times have changed, and Mr. Clingman has changed with them. *Now* he is opposing the great American party, and doing all he can to circumvent its defeat,' &c.

To sustain this charge, that Mr. Clingman has changed ground and now abuses a party he once sustained, the Know Nothings or American party as they presumptuously style themselves—the Spectator makes the following extracts from his speech, which the Editor says in the beginning of his article he had just read:

"And if foreign Catholics, or foreigners generally, continue banded together, with a view of controlling the elections of the country, there will be aroused antagonistic feelings in the hearts of all true Americans, which will sweep away the party to which they have attached themselves."

"I wish, however, to see no British Whig, no French Whig, no man, in short, who places the interest or honor of another nation in the scale against that of this, or who resides among us with feelings alien to our government or its institutions. I desire to see the destinies of this country controlled in future, as they have in the main heretofore, by the great American Whig party. By that party, and its genuine republican principles, I am willing to stand or fall."

Any one who will turn to Mr. Clingman's speech of Jan. 6, 1845, will see how deliberate and bare faced a fraud the Spectator has attempted to practice on the public. It has omitted a whole sentence, in which Mr. Clingman takes a decided stand against that party now dubbed the American party by the Spectator. The paragraph which the Spectator has wilfully mutilated for the purpose of placing Mr. Clingman in a false position, reads as follows:—

"And if the foreign Catholics, or foreigners generally, continue banded together, with a view of controlling the elections of the country, there will be aroused antagonist feelings in the hearts of all true Americans, which will sweep away the party to which they have attached themselves. But, sir, I wish it distinctly understood, that I am for no Native American Party; I care not whether a man may have been born under the icy zone that girts the pole, or in the torrid clime; where the morning sun is first seen, or at the place of his going down, if he comes to this land, and, after the residence prescribed by law, and in the manner provided, takes an oath to support the Constitution, and adopts with it an American heart, American feelings, determining then to uphold and defend the rights and interests of this country against all others, that man will I take by the hand and welcome as an American citizen should be by his fellows. I wish, however, to see no British Whig, no French Whig, no man, in short, who places the interest or honor of another nation in the scale against that of this, or who resides among us with feelings alien to our Government or its institutions.—I desire to see the destinies of this country controlled in future, as they have in the main been heretofore, by the great American Whig party. By that party, and its genuine republican principles, am I willing to stand or fall."

Is not this still Mr. Clingman's position? Can the public have any confidence in a paper which thus wilfully and knowingly attempts to deceive them? We, however, are not astonished at the Spectator. It is its sworn duty to oppose Mr. Clingman, right or wrong, and it is doing it with a vengeance.

Municipal Election.—An election for Town Commissioners was held in this place on the 18th inst., which resulted in the election of the American Ticket almost unanimously. The Commissioners elect are W. D. Rankin, J. W. Patton, N. W. Woodfin, M. Patton, and B. J. Smith. We will state for the information of the curious, that "Sam" was undoubtedly the presiding genius at the polls. Three cheers for Samuel and all his friends!!!

We find the above sweet morsel in the last Spectator. It is a feeble attempt to give strength and importance to the Know Nothing movement in this county. The Commissioners elect, the Spectator says, are all Know Nothings. Why did not that print go on and tell the whole truth—that there was but the one ticket run, and that politics did not enter into the election. We, and all the other opponents of Know Nothingism in town, so far as we know, voted the above ticket.—How contemptible a party must be that has to resort to such trickery to mislead the people.

☞The Spectator speaks of our charge against Mr. Carmichael, that he attempted to break up the State Government in 1852, as "too contemptible to demand a moment's consideration." We have made that charge, and we appeal to the record and the current history of the times to substantiate it. The Spectator does not dare to contradict it. That paper treats it with contempt. Contempt seems to be the principal ingredient in its composition. It is contemptuous in its tone and bearing upon every question affecting popular rights, and decidedly contemptible in all its lame efforts to undermine and destroy them.

We are not surprised that a paper sworn to support the nominees of Know Nothing Conventions for the Presidency or other officers, should regard any conspiracy against Government as a contemptible affair. If it were charged and proved on the Spectator's candidate that he had deliberately planned the subversion of Republican Institutions in this country, and the substitution of a kid gloved, perfumed, Know Nothing Aristocracy, that print would doubtless consider it a small affair—too contemptible for its delicate and refined nerves to consider. The Government of the people is no doubt a contemptible business in the judgment of the Spectator. It therefore cordially supports all who plot against it, and look forward to a new order of things, when caucusses and secret conventions shall have uncontrolled sway in the land.

☞Our good brother Hicks, of the "Herald of Truth," devotes a column or two of his last paper to a sort of running commentary upon the exposition of Know Nothingism published by us a few weeks since. He kindly tenders us the "pilot's hand" to guide us through the labyrinth of figures, and other secret machinery of the order. We are quite sure we feel grateful to brother Hicks for his proffered assistance. But we understand Know Nothingism, from first to last—its object, design, and tendency; and *unlike* our friend of the Herald, regard the whole as bad, very bad.

Brother Hicks' position as the expounder and advocate of this political humbug, has excited quite as much surprise as did the appearance of Saul amongst the prophets. His old friends thought the Herald was established as a religious press, and did not expect to find it mingling in the strife and confusion of party warfare. We are willing to believe that brother Hicks is sincere in regarding a secret political society as necessary in a Republican Government—but time will undeceive him, though too late to repair the mischief he has done, and too late to get back into the peaceful fields of religious journaldom. He has, as we think, and we say it more in sorrow than in anger, committed an egregious blunder in suffering himself, from the impulse of the moment, to forfeit his claim to the character of a religious journalist. It will be difficult to regain. The Herald is regarded now, and we think justly, as nothing more nor less than a political paper. If our friend should find a rough and thorny road before him, and occasionally get his toes pinched, as all politicians, and especially political Editors, do, we trust he will exercise a commendable patience. As we are an old band and he a new beginner, we commend to him this word of advice—in all trying situations, and however belligerently inclined, remember there are two sides to all questions, that blows can be given as well as received, and never put your foot in a thing without knowing how you are to get it out.

☞A fire broke out in the kitchen attached to the Sumpterville, S. C., Jail, a few days ago, and, horrid to relate, a woman and four children perished in the flames.

☞There are more than fifty letters now lying in the Post Office at this place, on which the postage has not been paid, as the law requires; consequently they can't travel.

☞We learn from the Spartanburg Express that the Directors of the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road Company, at a meeting held in Columbia, a few days since, ordered the survey for the extension of their Road from Greenville across the Mountains to connect with the French Broad Road. We are glad to hail the able direction of that Road, with their distinguished head, Hon. Thomas C. Perrin, as co-workers in this great cause, the completion of the old Charleston, Louisville and Cincinnati project.

☞Some sixty Democrats, in Lauderdale county, Mississippi, have published a card announcing their withdrawal from the Know Nothing organization. M. A. McKinnon, the President of the Know Nothing Council at Oxford, Miss., also publishes a card announcing his withdrawal, and giving a history of the origin, progress, and plan of the order in that county.

☞The wheat crop of South Carolina is represented as excellent by the papers of that State.

☞Connelly & Co's. powder mill, 5 miles from Rochester, N. Y., exploded on the 8th inst., killing five men. The building was blown to pieces. This is the fourth time in five years that these works have been destroyed.

☞Fossil remains on the Ohio, prove that it was once covered by the sea.

TERRIBLE STORM—DEATH BY LIGHTNING.

On Wednesday last there was a most destructive hail storm in a portion of Burke county. In the vicinity of Morganton a number of farms were very seriously injured—the timber blown down, and the wheat crop almost entirely destroyed.

Col. Lewis Conly, a prominent and respectable citizen, while standing in the door way of Mr. Howard at Morganton, was instantly killed by lightning.

GREEN PEAS.

We return thanks to our friend Marcus Erwin, Esq., for a mess of fine Peas—the first we have had the present season—our own crop being rather sickly.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.

An esteemed friend, sending us a handsome list of subscribers from Ivy, in the north part of this county, remarks—"Mr. Clingman will get a larger vote on Ivy than he ever did before. Sam can't do anything here. He has a few boys, and they are all ashamed to own it."

☞The Editor of the News would be highly gratified to make the acquaintance of his unknown friend, J. T. W., junior. Will do so on the first opportunity. Glad to hear that he is all right in the faith—have no doubt he will continue so, if the precepts and example of the senior are heeded.

☞The Legislature of Connecticut has passed the bill amending the Constitution, so as to allow negroes to vote. The question goes to the people for ratification.

☞It is stated that scurvy is prevailing to a considerable extent in Louisville, and among the railroad laborers in Indiana and Kentucky—attributable to the deficiency in vegetable food for the last eight months.

☞The Mississippi papers state, as a fact, that showers of brimstone have fallen in that State within the past two weeks. It has been dried, and proven to be genuine.

☞There is a strong suspicion among the most distinguished refugees in New York that the recent attempt to assassinate Louis Napoleon was instigated at his own suggestion to create *eclat* for himself, and satisfy the vanity of the French people. *Nous verrons.*

☞The Portland *Advertiser* gives an account of the singular effect of lightning which occurred on Monday evening, 14th inst., at six o'clock, at the house of Capt. David Upton, of Great Chebeaqua Island, Maine. The house was struck by lightning during the storm. A neighbor who was looking at the house at the time, perceived a ball of fire, apparently a foot in diameter, with a trail thirty yards long, descend upon the chimney, and immediately after a volume of smoke began to ascend as if the house was on fire. Hastening to the house it was found a wreck, but not on fire.

☞The Memphis *Whig* notices counterfeits on the Union Bank of Tennessee, 10's altered from 1's.

☞Liberia has ten thousand emigrant population, and two hundred thousand native.

☞A druggist in Cincinnati has been fined $20 for selling soda water on Sunday.

☞The Common Council of Buffalo has prohibited shaving on Sunday. In Rochester a similar prohibition is in force.

☞The Emperor of France has finally abandoned his projected expedition to the Crimea.

☞The sexton of Buffalo, New York, boasts that he has buried 26,000 persons.

A Secret warranted to keep in any climate.—A woman's age.

No Peace.—The London Times says, "It is mere self-delusion to talk of peace now.—We must make up our minds to fight it out with a stout heart and a strong hand."

Declining the Honor.—We hear from an authentic source, says the New Orleans True Delta, that the gallant Lieut. Colonel Bragg, of the artillery, so well known in connection with the victories of our troops on the Rio Grande, under Gen. Taylor, declines the Majority tendered him by the President in one of the new regiments. Col. B. prefers his own "big guns" to the sabre and carbine of the dragoons.

Wheat and the Locusts in Tennessee.—A correspondent writing from Manchester, in Coffee county, Tennessee, informs us that the wheat crop in that region will be very large—much larger than ever before. He adds: "The locusts are very bad in our neighborhood. There are millions upon millions in our country, and they are destroying the timber at a fearful rate.

"Sam" a Native of Rome.—Martin Luther gave this account of an order which bears very decided resemblance in many respects to the present organization:

"In Italy there was a particular order of Friars called *Fratress Ignorentiæ*—that is *Brothers of Ignorance*—who took a solemn oath that they would neither know, learn, nor understand anything at all, but answer all things with *Nescio*—"*I know nothing.*"—*Luther's Table Talk, No. 437.*

The Biggest Sort of a Rascal.

Of all the grand rascals we have recently heard or read of, G. Hubert Sanders, Esq., the great California swindler, is about the greatest. A correspondent of one of our N. York exchanges touches him up in the following style:

"G. Hubert Sanders was one of our wealthiest citizens—certainly the most extravagant. He drove a span of sorrels before a light buggy in the morning, a span of blacks to a handsome rockaway in the afternoon and in the evening he sported a carriage and spanking pair of bays. His office hours were shortened "from 8 to 5" down to "from 10 to 2," but between those hours he was always in his office, save at lunch hours, when if any of his distinguished family were "down shopping," he would escort them to the ice cream saloon, and the skill of the catering *artistes* was often taxed to their utmost in providing dainties for them.

On one occasion, last year, when strawberries first appeared in the market, it is said that himself and Mrs. Wheeler ate the moderate allowance of $100 worth each, at one sitting. The stories now told of his lavish expenditures would fill a volume. About two weeks ago the eldest daughter was married to a gentleman of Sacramento. Another magnificent and costly entertainment was given on the occasion. Young wife hunters mourned that there were no more daughters in the family, so that they too might form a matrimonial alliance with so distinguished a set. Their soirees outshone those of all others. To be invited to Sanders' was the zenith of bliss to all cod-fishdom. But time works wonders. The mutations of human life are beyond the power or the predictions of man. Last week G. Hubert Sanders was arrested on a charge of forgery, and was released upon giving bonds in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance at court to answer the charge.—His son in law and his partners were his sureties. That evening he fled and has not been found nor heard of. The following day forged mortgages and deeds were discovered in his office, upon which he had raised over $300,000.

In one instance he actually mortgaged a man's own property to him for $4,000, and, strange to tell, the poor fellow never discovered it till the news of the forgeries was two days old. To some he gave mortgages upon the highway, the boundaries and descriptions being given in the usual style. He also drew mortgages upon property of Bolton P. Banon, John Parrott, Sam Brannan, and other of our wealthy men, who never had a dollar upon their estates. All those he conveyed to his victims, who gave him their money, gave him his commission, and went away confident in the security that held their funds. One great cause why he was enabled to continue his frauds so long undiscovered, is the fact that nearly all of his sufferers are French, who do not understand our language, and who were ignorant of the legal procedure in such cases. Every day, so far, has brought to light some new act of his villany.

Of all our splendid rascals, Sanders has proved himself the chief. His new system of robbery is entitled to the first rank in the Patent Office of rascality—and old forgers, such as Monroe Edwards was, must not hope for the distinguished reputation that is so richly merited by Sanders, Meiggs and Schuyler.

A Picture of Henry A. Wise.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise lately made a speech at Parkersburg, Va. A correspondent of the McConnellsville Enquirer, who heard him, thus writes his impression of the man:

"I was disappointed in the personal appearance of the man. I had expected in Henry A. Wise to see a person of commanding stature, upright bearing, with flashing eyes and noble forehead; but he is no such man. He is below the medium height; not more than five feet seven or eight inches, very spare, would not weigh more than a hundred and thirty, probably not that.

There is nothing prepossessing about him. He is, in fact, positively ugly. Very gentlemanly and courteous in his bearing toward others, but in his dress he is almost a sloven. His cravat was awry, his linen was soiled with tobacco, his chin unshaven and flanked with streaks of yellow saliva; his clothing rather hung around him than otherwise. I could see no physical indication of greatness. A low forehead, overshadowing a pair of lustreless gray eyes, that rolled with a nervous uneasiness in their deep sockets; high cheek bones, and a complexion saffron hued from his inordinate use of tobacco; a stooping carriage and trembling gait did not indicate the great man.

When I first saw Wise on the stand, during the few moments of his opening remarks, as he stood before us, his shoulders drooping and bent forward, his chin and shirt bosom spattered with tobacco juice, those dull eyes rolling expressionless in their deep sockets, his long gray hair tossed unkempt about his temples, his arms hanging listlessly by his side, looking for all the world like a resurrected mummy, I thought that he was the most uncomely specimen of humanity that I had ever seen attempt to address any audience. But when, with a voice that rung as clear as the notes of the war clarion, he made his thrilling appeal with a passionate intensity of manner, I thought him eloquence incarnated. Never in my life have I listened to such an appeal; it set the blood dashing through my veins like a mountain torrent.—It went right home to the heart of every Virginian present. You could see in their glistening eyes and heaving chests, and could hear in the response that made walls tremble to their foundations, the effect that it had upon the multitude."

RUMORED MEDIATION.

Washington, May 22, 1855.

It is rumored here that ex-Presidents Van Buren, Tyler and Fillmore, will offer the mediation of the United States between Russia and the allies.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Cincinnati, May 21, 1855.

Elijah Williams, a rich planter of Barnwell, South Carolina, arrived here to-day, with eight slaves, for the purpose of manumitting them, but fell dead just as he stepped from the steam-boat. He had previously willed the negroes all his estate.

Age writes its first lines on the heart.

The Biter Bit.

Nothing is more gratifying than to see rascality jump over itself, and, metaphorically speaking, break its neck. Every one is pleased when a mean man or a wicked man lays an especially cute trap, into which he falls himself; and such an incident as the following, which we find in the Buffalo Express, never fails to cause a very hurricane of laughter:

"A gentleman left Cleaveland for N. York at an early hour in the morning, without his breakfast, and being very hungry, upon the arrival of the train at Erie, entered the dining room, and placing his carpet bag upon a chair, sat down beside it and commenced a valorous attack upon the viands placed before him. By and by the proprietor of the establishment came around to collect fares, and upon reaching our friend ejaculated:

"Dollar, sir!"

"A dollar!" responded the eating man, "a dollar—thought you only charged fifty cents a meal for one—eh?"

"That's true," said Meanness, "but I count your carpet bag one, since it occupies a seat."

The table was far from being crowded.—Our friend expostulated, but the landlord insisted, and the dollar was reluctantly brought forth. The landlord passed on. Our friend deliberately arose, and opening his carpet bag full in its wide mouth, discoursed into it saying:

"Carpet bag, it seems you're an individual—a human individual, since you eat—at least I've paid for you, and now you must eat," upon which he seized every thing eatable in his reach, nuts, raisins, apples, cakes, pies, and amid the roar of the bystanders, the delight of his brother passengers and discomfiture of the landlord, phlegmatically went and took his seat in the cars. He said he had provisions enough to last him to New York, after a bountiful supply had been served out in the cars. There was at least $8 worth in the bag. So much for meanness.

FURTHER BY THE BALTIC.

New York, May 18th.

EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

Two shots were fired at the Emperor Napoleon while riding on horseback in the streets of Paris, but personal revenge is said to have been the only motive which prompted the act.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The fighting at Sebastopol has been most sanguinary, and many prisoners have been taken. The allies have met with some success in the outworks of the Russian fortifications, but they are not yet in a condition to make an assault, and their position is even worse than ever.

Daily telegraphic communication has been established between London and the Crimea, but the Government is very cautious with the news.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

New Orleans, May 19, 1855.

It is reported from the Rio Grand that 1,500 Mexican soldiers have revolted and crossed the river under Carasal and others.

Boston, May 17.

NULLIFICATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The personal liberty bill, intended to nullify the fugitive slave law, was taken up in the House to-day and an amendment to it adopted forbidding any State officer holding the office of United States Commissioner. A motion was made to strike out the section which incapacitates any attorney who acts for a slave claimant from practicing in the State Courts; but was rejected by a large majority.

The bill was then passed—yeas 229; nays 43. The bill previously passed the Senate.

The pay of the French soldier is one cent per day. Out of that magnificent endowment he must provide himself with thread, needles &c., to keep his uniform in repair. Then he must replace all things lost or spoiled while in his possession, from the army stores. He is furnished with one pair of pantaloons, and one pair of shoes per year, and one coat every two years. On leaving service at the end of seven years, the gun, sabre and coat are taken from him, and whatever is left he is entitled to.

THE CROPS.—From all quarters at the North and West and the Middle States accounts of the growing crops are full of promise. If the season should continue as favorable as it has been hitherto, a much larger aggregate of breadstuffs will be raised this year in the country at large than was ever known before. The mouths of the croakers will be stopped with abundance, and prices will come down—down—down. We say this will and must be so, provided the season shall continue as favorable as it has been hitherto.—*Journal of Commerce.*

If you feel as if you didn't know where to go, or what to do—kinder chaotic and indefinite—get married. For bringing one down to a fixed fact, and making him feel somehow and where, matrimony is a great article.

Physicians rarely take medicine, lawyers seldom go to law, and ministers steer clear of other parson's churches. Editors however read all the papers they can get hold of.

The best way to humble a proud man, is to take no notice of him.

When you buy or sell, let or hire, make a clear bargain, and never trust to "We shan't disagree about trifles."

MURDER!!!

$250 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.

☞ Knoxville Whig, Asheville News, and Presbyterian, Greenville, please copy till forbid.

March 1, 1855—tf.

Proposals for Naval Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Const'n, Equipt't, &c.,
May 16, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Naval Supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock p. m., of the 25th day of June next. These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction, &c.," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandant of the respective navy-yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of each class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

All articles must be of the very best quality conformable to sample, size, &c., to be delivered in good order and in suitable vessels, and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the yards for samples and a particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the forms of which are herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the time and places provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay the United States as liquidated damages a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract prices therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained from time to time as they accrue from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

Classes No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 15th May, one-fourth part by the 20th July, one-fourth by the 20th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1856. Class No. 3—the whole by the 15th May, 1856. Class No. 8—the whole by the 20th July, 1856. The remaining classes to be delivered—one fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one fourth part on or before the 1st April, 1856, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1856, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article.—Class No. 9 and all following, additional quantities of all articles named therein must be delivered on like terms and conditions during the fiscal year upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau or commandant of the yard.

As the law requires the prepayment of postage, persons desiring the commandant of the yard or the navy agent to send them by mail schedules of such classes as they desire should enclose in their application *postage stamps* to insure their transmission, but applications to the bureau for such schedules will not require prepayment.

FORM OF OFFER.

I,———, of———State of———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the respective navy yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of 16th May, 1855.

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at , and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at , or to for signature and certificate.

Date

(Signature.)

(*The schedules which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.*)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of——, in the State of ——, and——of——, in the State of———, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid of———for any of the classes therein named be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, and in case said———shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said———and that which may be accepted.

Signature of two guarantors. { A. B. C. D.

(Date.)

Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature.)

(Date.)

(*To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.*)

The following are the classes required at the respective yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 5, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow pine mast timber. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, ash and cypress. No. 11, black walnut and cherry. No. 12, locust and cedar. No. 13, white ash oar and hickory bars. No. 14, white oak staves and heading. No. 16, lignumvitæ. No. 17, composition and copper nail. No. 18, bar iron and steel. No. 19, iron spikes and nails. No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin. No. 21, hardware. No. 23, paints, oil. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine. No. 27, glass. No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes. No. 31, bunting dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 33, oil, soap tallow. No. 34, ship chandlery. No. 35, stationery. No. 36, fire wood. No. 37, oakum.

CHARLESTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white oak keel pieces. No. 5, Yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 6, yellow pine beams. No. 7, yellow pine mast timber. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, white oak boards and butts, ash, cypress. No. 11, black walnut and cherry. No. 12, locust. No. 13, white ash oars, hickory bars. No. 15, black spruce. No. 16, lignumvitæ. No. 17, composition and copper nails. No. 18, bar iron, steel. No. 19, iron spikes, nails. No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin. No. 21, hardware. No. 23, paints, oils. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26. flax and cotton twine. No. 27, glass. No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes. No. 31, bunting dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar, No. 33, oil, soap, tallow. No. 34, ship chandlery. No. 35 stationery. No. 36, fire wood. No. 37, oakum.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 2, white oak plank. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white oak keel pieces. No. 5, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow pine mast timber. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, ash, cypress, white oak boards and butts. No. 11, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 12, locust. No. 13, white ash oars, hickory bars. No. 14, white oak staves and heading. No. 15, black spruce. No. 16, lignumvitæ. No. 17, composition and copper nails. No. 18, bar iron, steel. No. 19, iron spikes and nails. No. 20, lead, zinc, tin.—No. 21, hardware. No. 23, paints, oils. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine. No. 27, glass.—No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes. No. 3, bunting, dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 33, oil, soap, tallow. No. 34, ship chandlery. No. 35, stationery. No. 36, firewood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 5, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, ash and white oak plank and boards. No. 13, white ash oars and hickory bars. No. 15, black spruce. No. 17, composition and copper nails. No. 18, bar iron and steel. No. 19, iron spikes and nails.—No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin. No. 21, hardware. No. 23, paints, oils. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine. No. 27, glass. No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes.—No. 31, bunting, dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 33, tallow, oil, soap. No. 34, ship chandlery. No. 35, stationery. No. 37, oakum.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Class No. 4, white oak keel pieces. No. 5, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, ash, cypress, white oak boards, and butts. No. 11, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 17, composition and copper nails. No. 18, bar iron, steel. No. 19, iron spikes, nails. No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin.—No. 21, hardware. No. 22, pig iron. No. 23, paints, oils, &c. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine. No. 27, glass. No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes. No. 31, bunting, dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 33, oil, soap, tallow. No. 34, ship chandlery. No. 35, stationery. No. 36, fire wood. No. 37, oakum.

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 2, white oak plank. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white oak keel pieces. No. 5, yellow pine plank stock timber. No. 6, yellow pine beams. No. 7, yellow pine mast timber. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, ash, cypress, elm. No. 11, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 12, locust. No 13, white ash oars, hickory bars. No. 15, black spruce. No. 16, lignumvitæ. No. 18, bar iron, and steel. No. 19, iron spikes and nails. No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin. No. 21, hardware. No. 22, pig iron. No. 23, paints, oils, &c. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine.—No. 27, glass. No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes. No. 31, bunting dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 33, oil, soap. No. 34, ship chandlery. No. 35, stationery. No. 36, firewood. No. 37, oakum.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

Class No. 1, white oak plank stock logs.—No. 2, white oak plank. No. 13, white ash oars, hickory bars. No. 17, composition and copper nails. No. 18, bar iron, steel. No. 19, iron spikes and nails. No. 21, hardware. No. 23, paints, oils, &c. No. 35, stationery.

May 31, 1855. 301—4w.

Hack For Sale.

The subscriber has for sale a new Hack, neat and substantial.

GEORGE MILLER.

May 31, 1855.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

BLANK WARRANTS
For Sale at this Office.

G. F. BAILEY & CO.'S
Great Combined
GYMNASIUM

And Zoological Arena,

WILL PERFORM AT Cedar Creek, Tenn., May 30th. Warm Springs, May 31st.—Baird's Store, June 1st. And Asheville, Saturday June 2nd.

This establishment has been thoroughly refitted, at an immense expense to the Proprietors, since their last travelling tour. They have procured a new and extensive addition of ANIMALS, young, freshly caged, and possessing all the characteristics and habits of their native state.

Equestrian Director, Mr. W. B. CARROLL.
Master of the Ring, Dr. WOOLSTON.
Clowns, H. HOUGH & J. W. WARD.

Amongst the most conspicuous features of this Superb Exhibition, are the following: A new and magnificently dressed entree entitled the

"The Crusaders,"

Led by Mr. W. B. Carroll and Mad. Corroll. The celebrated Equestrian

LA PETITE MARIA, ONLY 8 YEARS OLD,

Will appear in her Grand Principal Act entitled "NYMPH OF THE FLOATING VEIL."

MR. J. W. WARD will appear on the Flying Cords, acknowledged to be the best in the world.

Grand Principal Act by Madame CARROLL, in which this accomplished artiste has won a reputation second to none.

LA PETITE MARIA will also enter the den with a full grown Hunting Leopard, verifying the Prophecy that the "lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them."

Mr. W. B. CARROLL, in his great Two and Four Horse Act, carrying Mlle Carroll in various thrilling scenes.

With Dr. WOOLSTON, as Master of Ring, and HOUGH and WARD, as Clowns, the audience will be entertained with plenty of rich sayings without vulgarity.

The performances will be accompanied by the American Brass Band, led by HENRY STENBACKER, late of the Orchestra at the Academy of Music, New York.

☞ Admission to the entire double exhibition 50 cents. Children and Servants half price.

Performance to commence at 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M. Doors open half an hour previously.

E. SMITH, Agent.

Asheville, May 24, 1855.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superior workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.

Stocksville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.

March 15 1855—6m.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to

J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.

Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doeskins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay,

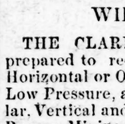
1,000	Beaver	Skins,
1,000	Otter	"
10,000	Coon	"
10,000	Gray Fox	"
10,000	Red Fox	"
10,000	Black Fox	"
10,000	Wild Cat	"
20,000	Mink	"
50,000	Opossum	"
50,000	Rabbit	"
50,000	Muskrat	"

Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right as we buy *all kinds of fur.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Express Line

From Augusta to Ninety-Six, via Edgefield.



THE Stage will leave Augusta every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; leave Ninety-Six every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Passengers by this line can come through in one day from Greenville, S. C., to Augusta, Ga. This will make a Daily Line on the road. Mr. Douglas runs triweekly, so by this route there is no delay. The proprietor will run his large *Hack* mounted on eliptic springs, carrying 12 passengers. Fare through $5. To Edgefield $2

Seats can be secured at the Eagle and Phœnix Hotel, Augusta; at Nicholas' Hotel, Edgefield; at Ninety-Six at the Hotel; at Greenville, S. C., opposite the Mansion House. All packages and fare must be pre-paid.

Leaves Augusta 8 1-2, a. m. Leaves Ninety-Six on the arrival of the cars from Greenville.—We will wait until the up-train arrives at Ninety-Six. W. CRAWFORD.

January 4, 1855. tf

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Masonic Celebration.

The members of Catawba Valley Lodge, No. 160, A. Y. M., will celebrate the ensuing Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, on the 26th June, in the town of Morganton. An address will be delivered on the occasion by Rev. E. J. Meynardie.

The public generally, and all Masons in regular standing, respectfully invited to attend.

A. MYERS.
J. C. S. McDOWELL,
R. DON WILSON,
Committee.

May 3, 1855. 6w

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS,

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road or the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, or on the flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for manchinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, *Agent.*

March 29, 1855

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, April 19, 1855.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
RALEIGH, April 27th, 1855.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund have resolved to distribute among the several Counties of the State the sum of ninety thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and four cents, as by annexed table, in part of the nett income of said fund for the current year. The amounts respectively due to the Counties will be paid at the Treasury Department on application by the persons properly authorized to receive the same. It is expected that an equal or larger amount will be distributed in the Fall of the present year.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Polk, Harnett and Wilson will receive their portions of the amount distributed from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

THOMAS BRAGG,
Pres't Ex officio of Literary Board.

COUNTIES	Federal Population.	Distributive share.
Alamance,	10,166	1219 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36
Anson,	10,756	1290 72
Ashe,	8,536	1024 68
Beaufort,	11,716	1405 92
Bertie,	9,973	1196 76
Bladen,	8,024	962 88
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12
Buncombe,	12,338	1480 56
Burke,	6,919	830 28
Cabarrus,	8,674	1040 88
Caldwell,	5,846	700 32
Camden,	5,164	620 88
Carteret,	6,208	744 96
Caswell,	12,161	1459 32
Catawba,	8,234	988 08
Chatham,	16,055	1926 60
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36
Chowan,	5,252	630 24
Cleaveland,	9,697	1163 64
Columbus,	5,308	636 96
Craven,	12,329	1479 48
Cumberland,	17,723	2126 76
Currituck,	6,257	750 84
Davidson,	14,123	1694 76
Davie,	6,998	839 76
Duplin,	11,111	1333 32
Edgecombe,	13,770	1652 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1275 24
Franklin,	9,510	1141 20
Gaston,	7,228	867 36
Gates,	6,878	825 36
Granville,	17,303	2076 36
Greene,	5,320	638 52
Guilford,	18,380	2217 60
Halifax,	13,007	1560 84
Harnett,		
Haywood,	6,907	828 84
Henderson,	6,883	825 96
Hertford,	6,656	798 72
Hyde,	6,585	790 20
Iredell,	13,062	1567 34
Jackson,		
Johnston,	11,861	1423 32
Jones,	3,935	472 20
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88
Madison,		
McDowell,	5,741	688 92
Macon,	6,169	740 28
Martin,	6,961	835 32
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1406 88
Montgomery,	6,163	739 56
Moore,	8,552	1026 26
Nash,	9,034	1084 08
New Hanover,	14,236	1708 32
Northampton,	10,731	1287 72
Onslow,	7,040	844 80
Orange,	14,957	1794 84
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96
Perquimans,	6,030	723 60
Person,	8,825	1059 00
Pitt,	10,745	1289 40
Polk,		
Randolph,	15,176	1821 12
Richmond,	7,936	952 32
Robeson,	11,080	1429 60
Rockingham,	12,363	1483 56
Rowan,	12,329	1479 48
Rutherford,	12,388	1486 56
Sampson,	12,311	1477 32
Stanly,	6,348	761 76
Stokes,	8,490	1018 80
Surry,	17,643	2117 16
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24
Union,	9,258	1110 96
Wake,	21,123	2544 76
Warren,	10,366	1243 92
Washington,	4,780	573 60
Watuga,	3,348	401 76
Wayne,	11,478	1377 36
Wilkes,	11,642	1397 04
Wilson,		
Yadkin,		
Yancey,	8,068	968 16
	753,542	$90,425 04

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

Apothecary & Druggist,
Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞ Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens

HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine.* All applications will meet with prompt attention.

Office, south end of Court House.

Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, R. M. JONES, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[CHAPTER CCXXX.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

[CONTINUED.]

From Daleville, by Marion, and Winfield, to Quitman.

From Daleville, by Kemper's Springs, and Markeeta, to Gainesville, Ala.

From De-Kalb, by Waholock, and Brooklyn, to Macon.

From Deer Book, by Brookville, to Choctaw Agency.

From Eastport, by Highland, Bay Springs, Cotton Ridge, Rayan's Well, Fulton, Ironwood Bluff, Smithville, and Cottage Gin Port, to Aberdeen.

From Eastport, by Pleasant Valley, Tenn., to Waynesboro.

From Fayette, by Stephen's Cross Roads, and Labanon, to Pisgah.

From French Camp, by Wilcox and New Prospect, to Louisville.

From Fulton, by Pleasanton, Yocany, Burleson, and Churubusco, to Russelville.

From Fulton, by West Fulton, Woodlawn, Richmond, Camargo, Barterville, Prairie Mount, and Dix creek, to Houston.

From Fulton, by Cross Roads, Maxcy's Mills, and Fulton, to Thompson's Store.

From Gainesville, by Carbon and Pass Christian, to Mississippi City.

From Gainesville to New Orleans, La.

From Gallatin, by Collamer, Brookhaven, and Smithdale, to Liberty.

From Gallatin, by Pine Bluff, Burtonton and Utica, to Edward's Depot.

From Gallatin, by Pine Bluff, White Oak, Utica, Hall's Ferry, and Palmyra, to Warrenton.

From Gallatin, by Copiah creek and Georgeton, to Westville.

From Gallatin, by Linden, Pine Bluff, and Burtonton, to Port Gibson.

From Gallatin, by Raysville, Monticello, Hope Hill, Holmesville, Palestine, La., and Franklinton, to Covington.

From Gholson, by Herbert, Battlefield, Evergreen, Lovett's, Chunkeyville, and Enterprise, to Quitman.

From Grand Gulf, by Port Gibson, Oakland College, Rodney, and Fayette, to Hamburg.

From Greensboro, by Bellefontain, Hopewell, Benela, Erin Houston, Houlka, and Red Land, to Pontotoc.

From Grenada, by Oakland, Panola, and Hernando, to Memphis, Tenn.

From Grenada, by Troy and Preston, to Charleston.

From Grenada, by Duck Hill, Albemarle, Stateland, and Lodi, to Greensboro.

From Grenada, by Providence, Caverdale, Lindsay's creek, Bellefontaine, and Little Black, to Fame.

From Grenada, by Leflore, Greenwood, and Yazzoo City, to Vicksburg.

From Grenada, by Graysport and Saboughly, to Hopewell.

From Grubb Springs, by Hamilton, to Aberdeen.

From Hamburg, by Meadville, McCall's creek, and Friendship, to Brookhaven.

From Herbert, by Fort Foot, Okatibbeha, Daleville, Lauderdale Springs, Zero, Ala., Livingston, Bluff Port, and Forkland, to Greensboro.

From Hernando, by Greenleaf, and Hancock, to Chulahoma.

From Hillsboro, by Decatur, Evergreen, Sookalma, Marion, Alamutcha, Gaston, Ala., Black Bluff Ferry, (no office,) and Jefferson, to Linden.

From Holly Springs, by Pink Hill and Bethlehem, to Cornersville.

From Holly Springs, by Salem, Shelby's creek, Ripley, Hatchy Turnpike, Tripoli, and Rienzi, to Jacinto.

From Holly Springs, by Tackaluchee and Hickory Flat, New Albany.

From Holly Springs, by Tallapoosa, Chulahoma, Tiro, Robertville, Pleasant Mount, Sledgeville, Sardis, and Belmont, to Panala.

From Holly Springs, by Watson, Travis, and Cockrum, to Hernando.

From Holmesville, by Rocky creek, Liberty, Wall's Store, Toleis, Centreville, Holly Retreat, Kellerton, and Newtonia, to Woodville.

From Holmesville, by Fordsville, to Mobile, Ala.

From Holmesville, by China Grove, to Columbia.

From Hopahka, by Carthage, Pensacola, Hillsboro, Pulaski and Homewood, to Raleigh.

From Hopewell to Yellow Bush.

From Houston, by Dalton's, Line creek, Tampico, and Starkville, Choctaw Agency.

From Houston, by Hohenlinden and Sparta, to Clear Springs.

From Jackson, by Newton, Spring Ridge Line Store, Gallatin, Hargrave, Union Church, Scotland, Malcolm, Hamburg and Washington, to Natchez.

From Jackson to Brandon.

From Jackson, by Georgetown, Monticello, Columbia, Gainesville, Shieldsborough, Pass Christain, Mississippi City, Biloxi, and Ocean Springs, to Pascagoula.

From Jackson to Baton Rouge, La.

From Jackson, by Midway, Canton, Sharon, Camden, Thomaston, Kosciusko, Cowpen, Newtonsville, Louisville, Webster, and Choctaw Agency, to Columbus.

From Jackson, by Battle Springs, Meridian Springs, Livingston, Vernon, and Butler's Bluff, to Canton.

From Jackson, by Clinton, Bolton's Depot, Edward's Depot, and Bovina, to Vicksburg.

From Jackson c. h., by Elder's Ferry, to Pascagoula.

From Kosciusko, by Burkettsville, Rocky Point, Wheeling, and Lockhart's Store to Lexington.

From Kosciusko, by Greensboro and Houston, to Pontotoc.

From Kosciusko, by Edgefield, to Newtonville.

From Kosciusko, by Bluff Springs and Attataville, to Richland.

From Kosciusko, by Planter's French Camp, and Bankson, to Greensboro.

From La-Grange, Tenn., by Moore's Cross Roads, Matamara, Bone Yard, Miss., Kossuth, Danville, Jacinto, Cartersville, Cripple Deer, Buzzard's Roost, Ala., and Gatesville, to Tuscumbia.

From Laurence, by Camargo, City Point, Harrisburg, Old Town creek, Ellistown, Molins, and Claysville, to Ripley.

From Leaksville, by Vernal, to Cross Roads.

From Lexington, by Bolingreen and Emory, to Shongalo.

From Lexington to Tohula.

From Lexington, by Franklin, to Richland.

From Louisville, by Pinnishook, Noxaparter, Pearl Valley, and Philadelphia, to Union.

From Louisville, by Hayne's Mills, (no office,) to Crawfordsville.

From Mecon, by Prairie Point, to Pickensville, Ala.

From Malcolm, by Cedarville, (no office,) to Meadville.

From Magnolia, by Milldale, to Vicksburg.

From Meadville to Hamburg.

From Memphis, Tenn., by Olive Branch Miss., Mount Isabel, Byhalia, and Red Banks, to Holly Springs.

From Mississippi City, by W. A. Ramsay's, to Jackson c. h.

From Monticello, by Benjamin Bester's and G. H. Sasser's (no office,) to Smithdale.

From Monticello, by Providence, Nimrod, Georgetown, Sandifet's Mills, and Pearl River, to Newton.

From Napoleon, Ark., by Boliver, Miss., to Glencoe.

From Natchez, by Palestine, Kingston, Knoxville, and Zion Hill, to Liberty.

From Natchez to Church Hill.

From Natchez, by Cold Spring and Woodville, to Saint Francisville, La.

From New Albany, by Buncomb, Ellistown, Calhoun, Birmingham, Saltillo, Marysville, and West Fulton, to Fulton.

From New Albany, by Popular Springs and Chesterville, to Harrisburg.

From New Orleans, La., to Gainesville, Miss.

From Oakland, by California, to McGee's Bridge.

From Oxford, by Mount Sylvan, Birmingham, and Springport, to Penola.

From Oxford to Paris.

From Oxford, by College Hill, Lapomba, Tiro, Flewellyn's Cross Roads, Cockrum, Georgia, and Pleasant Hill, to Memphis, Tenn.

From Oxford, by Delay and Dallas, to Serepta.

From Oxford, by Caswell and Liberty Hill, to Lafayette Springs.

From Palola, by Halifax, Monthalia, Como, Tatesville, Hernando, and Eutaw, to Memphis, Tenn.

From Panola, by Long creek, McGee's Bridge, and Buck Hill, to Coffeeville.

From Paulding, by Danville, Beaver Dam, Winchester, Leaksville, and Wagoner's Rest, Ala., to Mobile.

From Paulding to Raleigh.

From Paulding, by Claiborne, to Ellisville.

From Paulding, by Hough Store, Enterprise, and Sageville, to Daleville.

From Princeton to Point Worthington.

From Pontotoc, by Cherry creek, Tradyville, New Albany, Cotton, Plant, Orizaba, and Ripley, to La-Grange, Tenn.

From Pontotoc, by Popular Spring, Ellistown, Calhoun, Carrollville, and Cross Ridge, to Jacinto.

From Pontotoc, by Tallabinella, Prairie, Mount Okolona, and Lawrence, to Aberdeen.

From Pontotoc, by Toccopola and Lafayette Springs, to Oxford.

From Pontotoc, by Wrightsville, Rocky Ford, Cornersville, Milton, and Maple Springs, to Oxford.

From Pontotoc, by Berlin, Coonewar, Harrisburg, Mooreville, and West Fulton, to Fulton.

From Plymouth, by Ash creek Cedar Bluff, Tampico, Line creek, and Fame, to Benela.

From Raleigh, by Taylorsville, Pool's Mills, Ellisville, and Carlisle Mills, to Augusta.

From Raymond, by Bugurn, Cayuga, Rocky Springs, and Willow Springs, to Grand Gulf.

From Richland, by Shiloh, Cypress, Denson's Store, and Stump Ridge, to Canton.

From Ripley to Moore's Cross Roads, Tenn.

From Ripley, by Carter's Mills, Dry Run, Blackland, and Carolina, to Rienzi.

From Ripley, by Dumas, Carrollsville, Campbelltown, Saltillo, Mooreville, Richmond City Point, and Bigby Fork, to Cotton Gin Port.

From Rossville, Tenn., by North Mount Pleasant, Miss., and Marshall Turnpike, to Holly Springs.

From Salem, by Spring Hill, to Berlin, Tenn.

From Salem, by Pleasant Ridge and McLean's Store, to Buckersville.

From Spring Hill, by Salem, Swan's Mills, and Harrison's, to Hickory Flat.

From Starkville, by Whitegeld, Dido, Snowsville, White Hill, Bankston, Huntsville, and Popular creek, to Ceralvo.

From Steen's creek, by Monterey, to Brandon.

From Tallula, to Lake Providence, La.

From Tallula c. h., to Powellville, Issaquena county.

From Thomastown, by Hopahka, Carthage, Edinburgh, Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, Coffadeliah, and Pleasant Spring, to Gholson.

From Union Church to Pine Grove.

From Union, by Decatur and Garlandville, to Paulding.

From Vicksburg, by White House, Cardiff, and Satartia, to Yazoo City.

From Vicksburg to Deer creek.

From Vicksburg, by Young's Point, La., Milliken's Bend, Pecan Grove, Tallula, Miss., Grand Lake, Ark., Gaines's Landing, Victoria, Miss., to Napoleon, Ark.

From Vicksburg, by Hodgson's Rolling Fork, Col. Wick's, R. H. West's, McNutt's, Deer creek, Pixton's, and Alder Grove, to Greenville.

From Vicksburg, by Warrenton, to Willow Springs.

From Vicksburg, by Warrenton, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph's La., Rodney, Miss., Water Proof, La., Natchez, Miss., Adams, Red River Landing, La., St. Francisville, Waterloo, Hermitage, Port Hudson, Lobdell's Store, Baton Rouge, Brulee Landing, Manchac, Plaquemine, Iberville, Bayou Goula, River, Donaldsonville, Tureaud Convent, Bonnet Carre, Edgar, Taylor, Labranche's Landing, to New Orleans.

From Waterford, by Pink Hill, to Milton.

From Westville, by Old Hickory, to Raleigh.

From Westville, by New Dublin, to Monticello.

From Williamsburg, by Zion Seminary, Monroe, and Enon, to Augusta.

From Williamsburg, by Bunker Hill and Fairmount, to Raleigh.

From Williamsburg, Oakohay and Pinneville, to Ellisville.

From Williamsburg, by Mount Carmel and Monticello, to Brookhaven.

From Winchester, by Red Hill, to Taylorton.

From Woodville, to Hopewell Church.

From Woodville, by Percy's creek, to Fort Adams.

LOUISIANA.

From Albany to Shreveport.

From Alexandria, by Point Magre, Marksville, Mansura, Moreauville, and Simmsport, to Red River Landing.

From Alexandria, by Hineston, Walnut Hill, Liberty creek, and Huddleston, to Burr's Ferry.

From Alexandria, by Sonet, Winfield, Saline Mills, Pine Ridge, Saline, Sparta, Mount Lebanon, and Athens, to Homer.

From Alexandria to Red River Landing.

From Alexandria, by Big creek, and White Sulphur Springs, to Harrisonburg.

From Alexandria, by Cotile, Cloutiersville, Isle Breville, and Natchitoches, to Grand Ecore.

From Alexandria to Sabinetown, Texas.

From Assumption, by Star, and Thibodeaux, to Houma.

From Atchafalaya to Big Bend, in Avoyelles Parish.

From Baton Rouge, by Plains Store, Mount Willing, and Jackson to Clinton.

From Baton Rouge, by Robert Huston's, in Livingston Parish, Coelk, the French Settlements, and Bayou Barbary, to Springfield.

From Baton Rouge, by Cock, to Springfield.

From Baton Rouge, by Burlington, Stony Point, and Dennis Mills, to Greensburg.

From Belleview, by Rocky Mount, and Pineville, to Walnut Hill, Ark.

From Belleview, by Deck's Orchard Grove, Lanesville, Myrtle Dale, and Dorcheat, to Magnolia, Ark.

From Burr's Ferry to Huntsville, in Texas.

From Charington to Bayou Chine.

From Cheneyville, by Huddleston, to Burr's Ferry.

From Clinton, by Rose Hill, Miss., to Liberty.

From Clinton, by Woodland, Darlington, Greensburg, Sangapaho, and Sibila, to Franklinton.

From Columbia, by Mount Pleasant, Castor, Brooklin, Vernon, Dugdemonia, and Quay, to Homer.

From Columbia, by Redmouth, Ion, and Jones Ferry, to Point Jefferson.

From Columbia to Harrisonburg.

From Columbia, by Winfield, to Grand Ecore.

From Covington, by Sun, and Shady Grove, to Fordsville.

From Covington, by Parkesville, Lima, and Pearl River Landing, to Gainesville, Miss.

From Deerfield to Ion.

From Deerfield, by Pugh's, Dallas, and Quebec, to Richmond.

From Donaldsonville, by Crane's, Forge's, Paincourtville Church, Assumption, Pattersonville, Centreville, Franklin, Jeanerett's, New Iberia, Saint Martinsville, Beaux Bridge, Vermillionville, Grand Coteau, and Opelousas, to Washington.

From Farmersville, by Shiloh, Lisbon, and Forest Grove, to Homer.

From Farmersville, by Downsville, to Forksville.

From Grand Coteau, by Arnanville, to Beaux Bridge.

From Grand Ecore, by St. Maurice, Cedar creek, Saline Mills, Leslie's, Wyatt's, and Harris, to Monroe.

From Grand Ecore, along the bank of Red River, to Shreveport.

From Grand Ecore, by Adaire's, Fort Jessup, and Manny, to Sabinetown, Tex.

From Greensburg, by St. Helena, Springfield, and Pine Grove, to Madisonville.

From Grand Ecore, by Belmont, Pleasant Hill, Pierre, Mansfield, and Black Jack, to Shreveport.

From Greenwood, by Cook's Store, Mooring's Ferry, and Monterey, Texas, to Boston.

From Greenwood, by Bethany, Tex., to Pulaski.

From Harrisonburg, by Ford's creek, Aimwell, Fanny Louis, Bertrand Prairie, Tancock Prairie, and St. Maurice, to Grand Ecore.

From Harrisonburg to Kirk's Ferry.

From Harrisonburg, by Trinity, to Natchez, Miss.

From Harrisonburg, to Natchitoches.

From Harrisonburg, by Rosefield, Copenhagen, Columbia, and Caldwell, to Monroe.

From Harrisonburg to Winnsboro'.

From Holmsville, by Bayou Rouge, and Mansura, to Marksville.

From Houma, by Tigerville, Alligator, and Bayou Rammais, to Pattersonville.

From Keatchie by Blossom Hill, to Greenwood.

From Keatchie, by Pleasant Grove, and Long Street, to Frank's Settlement.

From Lake Charles, in the parish of Calcasieu, by water, to Mouth of Calcasieu River, to Sabine Pass, in Texas.

From Manny, to Milan, va Pendleton.

From Manny, by Mill creek, and Toro, to Burr's Ferry.

From Manny, by P. H. Montgomery's to P. H. Dillon's.

From Mansfield, by Pleasant Grove, to Pulaski, Texas.

From Mansfield to Keatchie.

From Mansfield to Logansport.

From Mansfield, by Grand Cane, Keatchie, and Blossom Hill, to Greenwood.

From Mansfield, by Durham's, and Genl. Williamson's, to Shreveport.

From Mill creek, by Anacoca, to Bear Bone.

From Minden, by Buckhorn, Boon's Landing, Ringold, Iverson, Coushattie, Chute, and Campti, to Grand Ecore.

From Minden, by Bistenlau, Bossier's Point, and Fillmore, to Belleview.

From Minden, by Allen's Settlement, Flat Lick, Dorcheat, and Pine Flat, to Walnut Hill, Ark.

From Minden, by Fairview, to Belleview.

From Monroe, by Trenton, Forksville, Grove Hill, Vienna Quay, Arcadia.

From Monroe, by Ouckita City, Lindville, Spring Hill, and Marion, to Farmersville.

From Monroe, by Redmouth, Winnsboro', Butler, and Mound Bayou, to St. Joseph's.

From Monroe, by Spring Place, Restrop, and Plantersville, to Hawkin's Landing, Ark.

From Monticello, by Point Jefferson, and Prairie Mer Rouge, to Bastrop.

From Natchitoches, to Shelbyville, Texas.

From Natchitoches, by Manny, and Mansfield, to Shreveport.

From New Iberia, by Pare Perdue, and Abbeville, to Perry's Bridge.

From New Orleans, by Red River Landing, Alexandria, and Grand Ecore, to Shreveport.

From New Orleans to Carrolton.

From New Orleans, to Bura's Settlement, in Plaquemine Parish.

From New Orleans, by Fort Pike, Shieldsboro', Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Lynchburg Springs, and Pascagoula, to Mobile, Ala.

From New Orleans, by Mandeville and Madisonville, to Covington.

From New Orleans to Terre au Boeuf.

From New Orleans, by English Turn, to Pointe a la Hache.

From New Orleans, by Lebastian Brulard's, to Estee Deelee's.

From New Orleans to Lafayette City.

From New Orleans, by Fleitas', and Wilkenson's, to Francis Moreau's.

From New River to Live Oak.

From Opelousas, by Midway, Plaquemine, Brulee, Lake Charles, and Bear Bone, to Ballew's Ferry.

From Pecan Grove, by Monticello, and Point Jefferson, to Munroe.

From Perry's Bridge to Corse's Mill.

From Pine Ridge, in Wynn Parish, by Gray's Store, to Mount Lebanon.

From Plaquemine, by Gros Tete, and Livonia, to Point Coupee.

From Pointe Coupee to Fausse River.

From Red River Landing to Fort Adams, Miss.

From Red River Landing, by Simmsport, Cheneyville, Hineston, Hinesville, Anacoca, and Anacoca Ferry, to Burr's Ferry.

From Red River Landing, by Union Point, Fairview, Vidalia, Rifle Point, and Water Proof, to St. Joseph's.

From Red River Landing, by Cheneyville, Hineston, Huddleston, and Burr's Ferry, to Huntsville, Texas.

From Red River Landing, to Greenwood, via Lewisport, Cheneyville, Alexandria, Natchitoches, and Mansfield, to Greenwood.

From Red River Landing to Burr's Ferry.

From Red River Landing to Huntsville, Texas, intersecting Great Western Mail.

From Richmond, by Bayou, and Macon, to Warsaw.

From Richmond, by Young's Point, to Vicksburg, Miss.

From Richmond, by New Carthage, and Ashwood, to Grand Gulf, Miss.

From Shreveport, by Spring Ridge, Parker's Store, Logansport, and Shelbyville, Tex, to Nacogdoches.

From Shreveport to Washington, Ark.

From Shreveport to Henderson, Texas.

From Sparta, by Salt Spring, to Iverson.

From St. Francisville to Point Coupee.

From Stony Point, by Wm. Allen's in Livingston parish, Duncan Blue's, and Edwards Stamp's to Springfield.

From Thibodeaux to Lockport.

From Trenton, by Pine Hills, and Indian Village, to Vernon.

From Trinity, by Little Prairie, Parham's Landing, Monterey Landing, and Flowery Mound, to Tooley's.

From Vernon to Vienna.

From Vienna, by Callaway's, D'arbone, and Corner Bluff, to El Dorado, Arkansas.

From Water Proof to Kirk's Ferry.

From Washington, to Huddleston's, via Hamburg, and Cole's Settlement.

From Warsaw, by Pullaway, Deerfield, Monticello, and Joe Bayou, to Lake Providence.

From Warsaw, by Hurricane, Winnsboro', Oakley, Sicily Island, and Boeuf Prairie, to Harrisonburg.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, guot, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

"Small Stores" and "Candles"—1855-1856.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
May 8, 1855.

Proposals, sealed, and endorsed "Offer for Small Stores," or "Offer for Candles," or "Offer for Salt-water Soap," as the case may be, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, 7th day of June next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving twenty day's notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles (excepting the salt-water soap and the candles, for each of which separate proposals and contracts will be made) as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, viz:

Boxes, shaving	Combs, coarse
Brushes, shaving	Combs, fine
Brushes, scrubbing	Grass for hats
Brushes, shoe	Jack-knives
Brushes, clothes	Razors, in single case
Buttons, navy vest	Razor straps, Orway's
Buttons, navy medium	Scissors
Buttons, navy coat	Spoons
Buttons, dead-eye	Blacking, boxes of

Beeswax, in 1-4–lb. cakes, pure
Cotton, spools of No. 12 and 16, 200 yards each, 3 cords, equal parts
Handkerchiefs cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each, texture 8 by8 to 1-8 inch
Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, drill-eyed, betweens
Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the piece, width, 1 1-2 inch; texture, 14 by 21 to 1-8 inch
Soap, shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 2 oz.
Silk, sewing, blue black; wrapper not to exceed 2 oz. to the pound
Thread, black and white, Marshall's best quality
Tape, white linen, 5 yards in length 1-2 inch wide; texture, 8 by 9 to 1-5 inch
Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length, 1-3 inch wide
Thimbles, 8-10 and 9-16 diameter
Mustard seed, American brown
Pepper, black, Malabar
Pepper, red American
Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper
Corks for bottles best quality.

Mustard seed and pepper, in the raw state, and bottles and corks, are to be delivered at New York only.

WHITE SALT-WATER SOAP—*separate bid for* 100,000 *pounds.*

The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality denominated "white salt-water soap," and be delivered in good strong boxes of about seventy-five pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end, at the expense of the contractor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

CANDLES—*separate bid for* 40,000 *pounds.*

The candles must be American manufactured, of prime leaf lard sterine, six candles to the pound, 8 1-10 inches in length, six candles No. 1, to weigh not less than 14 ounces 87–100; melting point not to be less than 145 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27. The candles to be delivered in good boxes, containing about 31 pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.

All the articles must be of good quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said navy-yards and in this bureau, and subject to such inspection at the navy-yard where delivered as the chief of the bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expense to the government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract, will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval services for 1846–'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or the collector of the port.

THE ATTENTION OF BIDDERS IS CALLED TO THE SAMPLES AND DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES REQUIRED, AS, IN THE INSPECTION BEFORE RECEPTION, A JUST BUT RIGID COMPARISON WILL BE MADE BETWEEN THE ARTICLES OFFERED AND THE SAMPLES AND CONTRACT, RECEIVING NONE THAT FALL BELOW THEM; AND THEIR ATTENTION IS ALSO PARTICULARLY DIRECTED TO THE ANNEXED JOINT RESOLUTION, IN ADDITION TO THE ACT OF THE 10TH AUGUST, 1846.

Extract from the act of Congress approved August 10, 1846.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passage of this act every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies, and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guaranted and the amount for which he may contract for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

[Public, No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered; that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department; and that copartners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep best on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt.

APPROVED 27 March, 1854.

May 24, 1855. 300—4w.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

Money Wanted.

All persons having notes or accounts with me will do well to call and settle. You will save cost by it, for money I intend to have.

T. C. WINGATE.

Feb. 8, 1855.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE,* in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call.

J. M. BLAIR.

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

Ladies' Wear.

New and beautiful styles of delaines, merinos, alpaccas, and Persian cloths, at prices from 16 to 62 cents.

—Also—

A splendid assortment of opera flannels for sacks, cloths and trimmings for cloaks, gloves & hosiery.

Also,

A heavy supply of Salisbury flannels, small figured delaines, flowered velvets, linseys and plaid flannels for children, at prices which need not fear competition.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.